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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

Bishop addresses the following letter to the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina:—

July 15, 1832.

DEAR BRETHREN: I have delayed, till now, to address you upon the subject of the terrible scourge which God, in fearful justice, has sent to our shores, not because of my indifference to it, but from an unwillingness to add, by any premature step, to the already extravagant excitement of the public mind. And now while the awful indications of approaching evil call for our deep humiliation and repentance before God, they at the same time demand of us a calm and resigned demeanor. We may fly before the pestilence, but if sent for a special purpose by the fiat of the Omnipotent, it will overcome us. Our wisdom, then, is to stand still, and look to the Salvation of God. The blood of the victim of his own appointing can only protect us from the destroying Angel. In the sacrifice of Jesus Christ there is still pardon and grace. Let us, then, as a Diocese, cast ourselves at his feet, confess our sins, bewail our folly, and seek a refuge in his blood. To enable you, dear brethren, with one heart and one voice to do this, I appoint the subjoined forms of Prayer, to be used in the Churches of my Diocese, on all occasions of Public Worship, till God shall be pleased to remove from our country the evil from which we pray to be delivered.

May his presence and blessing be with you all, is the unceasing prayer of your friend and brother.

LEVI SULLIVAN, BISHOP.

PRAYERS.

Thanksgiving.

Most gracious FATHER and God, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from Heaven, thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that, whilst thou hast visited others with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which others have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own imaginations instead of thy holy law: yet, O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety: and grant, that being warned by the sufferings of others, to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

O ALMIGHTY God, who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remindest us, that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which, to-morrow, it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of JESUS CHRIST our Lord. Amen.

"As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly."

Allegian Rhineland, it is said, has reported to the Board of Aldermen, that a person having been discharged from the Crosby-street Hospital, cured, immediately thereon took to their old habits of intemperance; two of them died of cholera, and the other two

have been brought to the Park Hospital, under the influence of the cholera, and in a state of intoxication.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President to which each State is entitled, under the new apportionment, also the number of Electors at the last Election, the states being arranged according to Representative population:

States.	Reps.	Elect.	Elect.
	1832.	1832.	1828.
New York	40	47	36
Pennsylvania	28	35	28
Virginia	21	25	24
Ohio	13	21	16
North-Carolina	13	15	15
Kentucky	13	15	14
Tennessee	13	15	15
Massachusetts	12	14	15
South-Carolina	9	11	11
Georgia	9	11	9
Maryland	8	10	11
Maine	7	9	5
Indiana	7	8	5
New-Jersey	7	8	8
Connecticut	6	8	7
Vermont	5	7	7
New-Hampshire	5	7	8
Alabama	5	7	5
Louisiana	5	7	5
Illinois	3	5	3
Rhode-Island	2	4	4
Missouri	2	3	3
Mississippi	2	3	3
Delaware	1	3	3
Total	239	288	261

Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.

Electors chosen by the people by district.

Electors appointed by the Legislature. South-Carolina being the only state where they are not chosen by the people.

We have reason to believe, says the Charleston Courier, that there is too much truth in the following extract. Nullifiers have, in our own hearing, declared that they would call in foreign aid, sooner than they would be foiled in their resistance to the tariff.

The late anniversary of our Independence, witnessed the following conversation held by a nullifier. He asserted that "South-Carolina would not

submit to a tariff which will make you a nation of slaves. How?" said he, "The U. S. Troops are not a handful for us." They will blockade your ports. "Ah!" said he, "if they do that, then the British will come in to our assistance—we will make Charleston a free port. If the tariff is not modified to suit us, the United States will be at war with Britain in less than a year." Here, fellow-citizens, you have the ulterior views of this handful of politicians, expressed too on a day rendered forever sacred for the resistance which it proclaimed to British tyranny. We will not anticipate the indignant feelings which the simple enunciation of this fact will excite in your bosoms. These men become every day more and more open in their disclosures. Among their other designs which is bruted daily in their political coteries, the bill of pains and penalties, which they propose to pass, to carry into effect their act of Legislative Nullification. Among these penalties, is the confiscation of the property held by their opponents. You may remember the burst of indignation with which Judge Prioleau's stage-coach conversation on this subject was received. The Judge found it necessary to deny it, or to modify it, while every word he wrote confirmed the truth of the charge. The Nullifiers now talk of it without concealment or shame. Citizens of Carolina, you sleep over a volcano.

Augusta Courier.

Nullification likely to be left in the lurch.—The Nullifiers of this State have hitherto looked to the co-operation of the other Southern States for the ultimate success of their project—what will become of them, if they encounter opposition where they expected sympathy and support? Their position has hitherto been, if we put ourselves in the van of resistance to the Tariff, the other Southern States will regard us as the champions of a common cause, and will not suffer us to be coerced. But the posture of affairs is now entirely changed—the obnoxious Tariff of 1828 has been succeeded by a measure much softened in its features, originating in, and accomplished by a spirit of conciliation, and calculated in a great measure, if not to satisfy, at least to allay the ferment of the South. Even amidst the excitement occasioned by the old Tariff, the spirit of disorganization mani-

festated in South Carolina was rather rebuked than encouraged by her Sister States of the South. If, then, the nullifiers persist in their rash scheme of resistance, notwithstanding the great reduction of our National and Southern burthens; which has just taken place, will they not assuredly alienate the affections, and excite the opposition of the South, by their intemperance and folly? Will they be so stupid as to put the Union in jeopardy, and to involve the whole South in a contest with the General Government, at the very moment that so great a concession has been made to Southern wishes and Southern interests? If any faith is to be reposed in the development of public sentiment, as conveyed to us through the medium of the press, the other Southern States will accept the new Tariff as a compromise—superceding the necessity of a resort to extraordinary remedies, but by no means involving the abandonment of constitutional exertions for further redress. The voice of Alabama, says the Gazette, declares that "if South Carolina chooses to plunge herself into difficulty, without consulting her Sister States, who have as great a right to speak and act for herself, she must brook the consequences. Whenever resistance to the Tariff assumes the attitude of a whole Southern measure, Alabama will be found on the side of the South, where she has always been, through the Richmond Enquirer, holds the following language:—

"Will South Carolina now undertake, of her own motion, without any warning, and without any consultation on this delicate course with her Sister States, to rush into Nullification?—to rush, too, at a moment when the revenue has been reduced, since 1828, from \$2 to \$1 millions of dollars—when the treasury has been broken—when all the anti-tariff States are determined to unite their whole strength for a further modification—not to say until the revenue is cut down to the necessary wants of the government—and when the tariff has so many able advocates, and so many chances of ultimate success? Is this the time for a nullifier to reduce his obnoxious system. They go for small expense, small revenue, small power—but they warn their friends in South Carolina against Nullification."

Similar indications and warnings are continually issuing from Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi—all leading irresistibly to the conclusion, that if South Carolina does nullify the new Tariff act, she will embark alone in a perilous and unequal contest with the General Government, not cheered by the approbation, but rebuked by the frowning, and perhaps the hostile aspect of every other Southern State. Pause, then, ye nullifiers! pause, if ye are wise, even on the brink of the Rubicon, and calculate well the cost, ere you make the irretrievable plunge, and cross the fatal boundary. Recollect that you are dealing with the destiny of the State—that you are putting at hazard the glorious fabric of Union and regulated liberty, the priceless legacy of a patriot ancestry—that you are sporting, in very wantonness, with the cherished aspirations of philanthropy, and the dearest hopes of the human race. In the name then of prudence and patriotism—in the name of your illustrious fathers, who sleep in glory—in the hallowed name of your country—we would entreat you to pause in your headlong career—for whatever hopes of success may now animate your bosoms, failure may be your portion—and what will then be the result? The blood of friends and kindred shed in vain—the flag of freedom torn by freemen's hands, and stained with freemen's gore—the domestic altar fruitlessly profaned and violated—the victor's glory exchanged for the traitor's shame! Behold this picture, and then if you "dare do more than may become a man," "Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Chas. Courier.

The following extract from the Speech of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, in support of the Tariff policy, will prove conclusively the dissatisfaction of the high tariff party with the new bill, and that they regard it as any thing but a victory.

"The second advantage was, that this project (Mr. M'Duffie's) if adopted, would arrest all our manufactures at once, and bring the country immediately back to a high Tariff—while that of the Treasury Department, (on which the present bill is based) "would only protract a ruinous struggle, and more effectually destroy the manufacturer in the end. It would also delay the return of the country to a sound and enlightened system of protecting policy—the duties in neither of these bills amounted to

protection—any thing short of this was alike destructive."

Here have we the earnest appeal of a Tariff member of the House, against the new bill, as more ruinous to the protective system, than even Mr. M'Duffie's 12½ cents proposition—and yet, in the face of all this, the Mercury ventures the assertion that the new bill is pleasing to the manufacturers.

Chas. Courier.

The Mercury of yesterday contains the following strange reversal of facts, which, though recent, are now matter of history. 1. The manufacturers "have carried a high protective tariff," i. e. a high protective Tariff had been just reduced? 2. "They have beaten the advocates of the South at all points," i. e. three millions of their bounty money, as the Mercury would style it, have been wrested from them! 3. "They have taken off all taxes from the Tariff States"—"Credat Judæus Apella!" 4. "They have increased the burthens of the plantation States"—i. e. they have diminished them. Who could have believed that even the Mercury could have crowded so many errors in so small a compass.

Chas. Courier.

Macon Bank.—Reports by travellers and the Georgia papers have reached us, that this Bank has failed. These reports are confirmed by a letter, from one of the principal mercantile houses in Augusta, to a merchant in this town, stating that the Bank had failed, and transferred all the property belonging to the corporation to assignees.—And, further, that the Brokers in Augusta would give only 12½ cts. on the dollar. A traveller who left this place since the date of the letter, says, that 20 cts. on the dollar was then given. This failure will cause much distress in this region; as it is probable that there is not less than \$500,000 of bonds in Rutherford and Burke counties. In Buncombe, Haywood and Macon, we have not so good a data from which to estimate, but presume that much of it is in circulation there.—Doubts for some time past have been entertained by many, that "all was not right in Denmark," from the fact, that agents have been traversing this region with vast sums of this money, which they have exchanged for gold bullion, at a much higher rate than it could be sold for, even in the market. A gentleman from this county, engaged in mining, set off for the Bank with 8 or 10,000 dollars of the money, for the purpose of having it redeemed, a few moments before the news of the failure reached town.

Rutherford Spectator.

A great meeting of the Nullification Party was held in Charleston on the 30th ult. One of the resolutions, after declaring the new Tariff, "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power not granted by the constitution," asserts that "we have a right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the operation of the said act within the limits of South Carolina, and for maintaining within the same the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to our State, and that we will henceforth use all the means in our power, (speedily as the forms of government will permit) to nullify or arrest the operation of the same within our limits, as a violation of our dearest rights."

This and several similar resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Observer.

The whims of Cupid.—We observe in a late paper, a notice copied from the Richmond Compiler, of the marriage of Mr. John Beale, [a soldier of Pulaski's legion, during the revolutionary war, and for many years a respectable citizen of Richmond] to Miss Elizabeth Hardgrove, aged eighteen! We opine Cupid had less to do with this match than Mammon. It may be well asked,

How will the Rose agree With the dead Hyacinth? or the honey wood—hine, Circling a withered brier.

Clay Convention.—The National Republican Convention, for the State of Virginia, assembled at Staunton, on the 3d Monday of July last, nominated FLESHY CLAY for President, and JOHN SERGEANT for Vice President of the United States, and adopted an Electoral Ticket. This

body passed a resolution, after a long and interesting debate, asserting that the Supreme Court is the "tribunal provided by the Constitution, to decide disputes between the States and the Federal Government."

Gen. Blair.—The nullification press have circulated, with their usual activity, the expression attributed to Gen. Blair on the subject of the new Tariff; "that no Southern member ought to vote for it, as it would afford no relief to the South." Will they be good and candid enough now to explain, that he made that remark wholly in reference to the Bill as amended by the Senate; and that he considered the Bill, as it finally passed both houses, (as speak on the authority of the Camden Journal) "as a most important measure upon the protective system, and such a one as ought to quiet the country."

Chas. Courier.

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR.

"A commercial friend in this place has obligingly furnished us with the following extract of a letter from his brother, dated

New-York, July 20, 1832.

The following prescription for the CHOLERA has been used by a physician of this city with complete success, he having treated the patients and that one by his own headstrong impetuosity in getting out of bed while in a profuse perspiration, and he has had more than 80 patients since the commencement of the disease here.

If the cramps or spasms have commenced, he administers four or five drops of Camphor—put more—drop on a lump of sugar and put in a little water in a tea spoon, the portion then to be placed in a bed and covered with blankets, and the parts affected with cramp, to be rubbed with a flannel glove, dried to the hand and wet with the Spirits of Camphor, which, with the Spirit of Camphor taken inwardly, will bring on a perspiration, and at the end of an hour, the profuse perspiration, the quantity to be diminished one drop less every hour, until only one drop is given in two hours, but extreme care must be taken that the person is not permitted to get out of bed, or throw of the clothes for any pretence whatsoever during the time he may be in a perspiration, or for some hours after taking the Camphor.—Violent pains in the bowels before the cramps or spasms, may be cured, and the latter prevented by taking only two drops of the Spirits of Camphor. This may be thought too simple a remedy for so violent a disease, but hundreds of lives might have been saved, if it had been used, instead of experiments with Opium, Peppermint, Calomel, Bleeding, &c. Several other Physicians who have used the Camphor have had like success, and this should be generally known; but the greatest difficulty is in getting patients satisfied with so little and simple a medicine. After this, a dose of Castor Oil may be taken.

Norfolk Beacon.

* This physician is Doct. CHANNING, who has had, in the whole, 250 cholera patients, and lost only four.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in New York, dated

JULY 31.

Of the Cholera.—Will you be implicitly guided by me—you and your friends? If you will, dismiss your terrors, and adopt the following directions, namely—Take one ounce of camphor and dissolve it in half a pint of alcohol; of this solution, which in quantity will serve a multitude of occasions, the dose is only three drops on a lump of sugar dissolved in a small wine glass full of water—the sugar to make it palatable; the water to extend the camphor over a larger space of the stomach. Here is no nostrum, no trick of empiricism. It is simple; but let not its simplicity offend—for it is effectual. Take no other medicine, and if life is to be saved, it may be by this treatment.—Touch nothing in the shape of opium—it is the antipodes of camphor, and would destroy its efficacy.

Do not stagger at my recipe: it is a specific. Where no excess has been committed, nor imprudence of diet, nor the system been greatly debilitated by previous sickness or old age, three drops as directed on the occurrence of any of the premonitory symptoms of cholera, such as nausea, vomiting, cramps or the most usual diarrhoea, taken immediately will relieve the system. If the symptoms are obstinate, repeat the dose in about an hour. In case of a sick stomach, if the first dose is rejected, give a second one, precisely the same, at intervals of five minutes by the table spoonful. The cholera is a disease of stages;